There is hardly a newspaper in the country that dees not ridicule the stand you have taken. Why, sir, don't you bring Boss Pullman from the St. Lawrence and give us a chance to talk to bim? I'll tell you that the first thing you know ongress will act and scale down your price to \$1, and then you will less more money than you would by paying good wages to your men. We pay 50 per cent, more wages in Pullman shops than are paid by oar builders at

Detroit," ventured Mr. Wickes. "That may be so," asserted the Mayor of Detroit, undaunted; "but you know the sort of a corporation you are comparing yourself

"I will leave copies of all the telegrams with you. I have received them from the various Mayors, and I propose to send copies to all your stockholders, so they may know in what estimation Pullman is held all over this coun

The most interesting of the telegrams the Maror left was that of Mayor Gilroy. It was: In reply to your telegram, I say no."

'I believed there were good grounds for arbiquiry to the Mayors," said Mr. Pingree, "and ave seen ne reason to change my in that from all that has been said to-day. I am myself a manufacturer and employ men. I have had differences with my men, but we have always been able to adjust them I believe this whole matter might be settled were the proper spirit manifested."

Mayor Hopkins had not expected the result uld be different, and remarked to Mr

"I told you so. The matter stands just where it did before. The Pullman Company Il not arbitrate. There is nothing more to be said concerning this conference, and there s nething to be looked for in this direction from the Pullman Company."

THE BAILBOAD SITUATION

It is safe to say that there will not be an further attempt to persuade the Pullman Company to arbitrate. The situation to-day. so far as the railroads are concerned, is remost encouraging. The companies have salled a halt in the importation of new men to take the places of strikers. They say they have filled all the important vacancies with competent men, and that the operation of the arious roads is rapidly assuming smoothness It is said by the general managers that there cage to supply remaining vacancies, and that sity exists for bringing in more men from other labor centres,

ring the last week," said Mr. Egan today, "the General Managers' Association has engaged more than 2,500 competent men in all departments of rallroading, and has distributed them among the various roads. In addition to these, the roads have themselves engaged many men and brought them here direct from the Rast. It would be safe to say that fully 3,000 new men have taken the pinces of railread strikers in Chicago. There are still plenty of applicants for work, and the roads have no difficulty in supplying all the

Chairman St. John of the General Managers' Association confirmed this In addition Mr. St. John said:

There has never been a time since this strike began when the railroads were unable find competent men to take the places of strikers. Our experience has already shows as that the cities of the country contain hundreds of competent men in every branch of railroading who are eager and willing to work when the opportunity offers. We have had agencies for hiring help in all the large cities during the present trouble. So great has been the demand for work that I have notified all these outside agencies to cease sending non. We have all the help necessary now and know where we can obtain more when it is

The work of the special United States Grand Jury in indicting the men who brought about this great strike is being followed up. The jury sat all day to-day, and to-night it is said that another big batch of indictments is ready lesued. While the jury was at work finding indictment the deputy United States marshals iwere bringing in prisoners, men who were identified in the various riets that marked all of last week and the early part of this. Among them was M. E. Hurley, who to known as "White Line" Hurley, and who is said to have been the leader in all the riots at Blue Island. Early this morning United States Marshal Arnold asked Gen Miles to let him have a detachment of twenty soldiers to go with his deputies to make ar ests. The detail was made up and the soldiers marched off, with the deputies march. ween them. In their first haul they get about fifteen prisoners, and they marched them to the Federal building in a body, the marshals lagging along behind.

The march through the business part of the city was somewhat exciting. The sight of the soldiers with the prisoners started the sumor that there had been another riet, and the crowds gathered and hooted and yelled. Once on the way to the Federal building the oldiers halted, faced the mob, and prepared to charge. The growd didn't wait. They tumod pell mell to get out of the way. The lesson taught by the riots last week. when it was earned that regular soldiers meant business. had been well learned. After this incident respectful distance was maintained. teoners were marched up to the office of the States Commissioner, and were committed in default of ball so quickly that a lawyer, whe volunteered his services, didn't have chance to get in a word, and started to de-Bocace the Court, but was stopped.

DEBS'S PRIVATE PAPERS ORDERED RETURNED. The Federal efficials from Judge Grossens wu are not a little annoyed over the blunder made by the overzealous deputy marshals and Post Office inspectors who selzed Debs's gapers yesterday. The selzure is said to have illegal. A subports dures fecum was issged calling upon one Denedict. Dehe's priwate secretary, and several other persons, to appear before the Grand Jury and bring with em all hooks and papers belonging to the American Railway Union. The subputa was given to Deputy White to serve, and at District Attorney Milchrist's request several Post Office inspectors accompanied him. The writ gave the officers no authority to arrest any of the persons named in it. When they went to the office of the American Saliway Union they took everything in night, bundled it up, and brought it over to Mr. Milehrist. Among the cuments thus seized were many letters belonging to Debs personally.

day Judge Gresseup requested Attorney R. R. Gregory, who represented the defence. to have Debe come to court. Debe came shortly after I o'clock. His brother was with him. Mr. Gregory was there, and Mr. Milshrist was summoned. Then Judge Gresseup

Mr. Debs, I saw the statement in the newspapers this morning that under a subcons duces fecum sent out from this cours seme at your private papers were takes. I have asked the District Attorney, and he says east some such papers may have been taken.

have not been at mr office since." re plied Dabs, who had arisen and was standing in iront of the beach, "but I am informed that the authorities took a number of my private papers, including some unopened letters addressed to may

Have you those papers. Mr. Milchrist?" | every action should be investigated. They

said the Court, addressing the District Attor-

"I understand that the officers brough away quite a lot of papera," said Mr. Milebrist, "and in the excitement of the moment they may have taken some things that should not have been taken. All the papers are in the vault in my effice. No one has seen them or touched them. The outer wranpings of the parkages have not been removed, and Mr. Debs can get anything to which he is entitled by coming to my office and identifying it."

This man stands here accused of a grave crime," continued Judge Grosseun. "He has eused of crime should have. His private papers cannot be seized to be used as evidence against him any mere than he can be incrim insted by his testimony given under computsion. If you have any private papers of his you will return them to him at once. The exeltement o the time can be no excuse for any deviation from the law or any disregard of the

There was no intention to do either," said Mr. Milchrist, "and I will be glad to return his private papers to Mr. Debs. However, such papers as were legally within the meaning of the subpons must be retained."

"If there should be any dispute as to what cons itute private papers the matter must be referred to the Court," said Judge Grosseup who then asked Debs If this would suit him. "This is entirely satisfactory to me," replied

Debs, "and I thank your Honor for the conideration you.have evinced." Debs and his brother then returned to Mr. Milehrist's office, where Debs selected from the pile of papers his private decuments and carried them away with him. Debs could presecute the deputy who took the papers, but e said to-night:

"The easiest way is the best, and I won't bether about it. They got nothing that I was not willing they should have."

Deba's arrest was a matter of more discussion to-day than the strike itself. So many people called at the Leland to see him that he decided to move his quarters, and this afternoon he went to the Revers House with his wife, who came to town soon after he was arested. The friends of the leaders are making a great hue and ery about it.

The Railway Times, organ of the striking men. says to-day:

The effect of arresting Debs. Howard, Keliher, and Boxers en a charge of conspiracy to stop the mails is probably not precisely what the plutograts desire. From all parts of the ation come reports that the arrests have unified labor, and that the strive will rapidly besome universal. The dullest intellect must new grasp the fact that it is the intention to crush organized labor with the infamous weapons of bayonets, prisons, and possibly scaffolds. If this strike can be crushed in that way all strikes hereafter can be. If this is lost, then there is no hope for the future. There has been no more vicience in this strike than in all others, nor than naturally will be in those to come. If the leaders are new liable to imprisonment, those of the future always will be. It therefore follows that the adoption of these methods by capital is a thrust at the very life of all labor organizations.

L. W. Rogers, one of the four arrested men. said to-day:

"I feel well satisfied that the proceedings of the last twenty-four hours will have a strong endency to solidify labor and bring men to a true understanding of the situation. It seems self-evident proposition that the courts are being used as tools of the corporations. But whether the subversion of justice as administered by Federal Judges will redound to the good of the railways or not remains to be seen. I am of the opinion that the arrest of the mem ers of the Union as planned and executed by the general managers will prove a boomerang to their side of the fight. The seizure of President Deba's personal mail an I all the official documents of the Union seems to me an outrage such as one could expect in Russia alone. There has never been a parallel in this country. I am sure. To describe it as high-handed and unjustifiable would be but a weak exposition of the truth in the case. It was an indignity that will bring more sympathy to us and will show the means that are being employed to defeat the laboring man in a battle for organization. When strikes become a thing of the past menopoly and tyranny will also be unknown. The court's decree yesterday was aimed at labor's sole defence—the strike. As to the walkeut among local trades, although we have not received reliable accounting of the number of men to quit to-day, I feel certain of its ultimate success. Few unions will go back on their promises and all arganizations have given

their word .o go out. Debs was delegated to carry out certain orders given to him in the event that Pullman should not accode to the demands of the men. He has simply transmitted to (the subordinate unions the action of the supreme body. He did not compel any person at any time to leave his post. He has from the very first counselled peaceful methods in accomplishing the end we are striving to attain."

THE UNION ALSO GOING TO LAW.

Anneuncement was made to-night from the headquarters of the American Railway Union that a determined effort is to be made to in voke the Federal laws against the members of the General Managers' Association, and that with this end in view a conference will be had te-morrow between W. W. Irwin of Minneapolis, the principal counsel for the men arrested for participation in the Homestead riots, and several local attorners who have made the laws of the United States relative to a legal combination and conspiracy a special

Mr. Irwin. so it is said, is now on the war to Chicago in company with a well-known mem-ber of the Knights of Labor who was sent from this city to enlist his services in behalf of the union. This move on behalf of the striking element receives additional weight from the general impression that prevailed around the Federal Court part of the Government building te-day, and which was practically endorsed by Judge Grosscup and District Atterney Milchrist that justice would be meted out impartially to all violators of the Federal statutes, whether they were railread Presidents or

When Judge Grosscup was asked to-day whether the special Grand Jury was im panelled simply to inquire into the offences of the employees or whether it was within its scope to inquire into probable violations of the law by railroad managers, he replied that he had no doubt that when the body should have finished the particular matter it is now investigating it would turn its attention to others who may have violated the law, and that it would so widen the scope of its inquiry as to include all persons who may have interfered with or obstructed inter-State commerce or the United States mails in any way or by any means.

It is said that this matter was vigorously debated in the session of the Grand Jury yesterday that preceded the return of the true bills against Debs and his associates, and that at least two of the body instated that George M Puliman should be included in the indistment.

Counsel for the strikers, as well as Mr. Deba and his colleagues, are secretive concerning the grounds upon which process will fie sought against those whom they characterize "opponents." In a general way. however, the assertion is made that the obstruction of the United States mails and the interruption to inter-State commerce have been due quite as much to the general managers as to the men responsible for the ordering of the strike, and that although it is true that the borcott was ordered, it is also true that the general managors agreed among themselves that no trains abould be run on any of the roads until all had gained the points in dispute, and that, as consequence, many roads that were inclined to deal directly with their employees and thus bring about a resumption of traffic on their own lines were whipped into line. The members of the General Managers' Association say that they are willing that their

contend that they were not the aggressors. that the fight was forced on them and not by them, and that they have done nothing more than to protect to the best of their ability the preperty over which they have control. They say they have notther violated the statutes relating to the transportation of United States mails nor those governing fater-State com-merce, but from beginning to end they have acted on the defensive, with the aid and suc-

Gen. Miles said to-day that in his opinion Debs was guilty of treason, and he was not sure but that Debs had laid himself open to indictment on that charge when he declared that this was not a strike but a revelution.

ACTIVITY IN THE MILITARY SITUATION. Gen. H. A. Wheeler's headquarters in the old Colony building was one of the busiest places in Chicago to-day, Gen. Wheeler was in and out all day, and messages and military visitors were reming and going constantly. Gen. Orendorif, Adjutant-General of the State, was busy, too, around in the city and camps It was soon evident that some great and I'mportant changes were being made in the disposition of the State troops, and that the railroad managers were getting ready to make effort to untio the freight yards round about the alty. Before the rallroad nanagers began this task they wanted to know just how many troops there were going to be to help them and where these were to be found. Moving of passenger trains is a simple matter compared with the moving of freights. Before night all the new dispositions had been decided upon and many of them carried out. By morning this will be the arrangement of the National Guard troops in and about Chicago: First Brigade, headquar ters Old Colony building: First Infantry, Col. Henry I. Turner, three companies and headquarters at Pullman, two companies at Fordham, two companies at South Chicago, and one company at West Hammond; Second Intantry Col. George M. Moulton, headquarters Camp Wheeler, Logan and Halstead streets, one company at Fifty-ninth street and Panhandle tracks, two companies at Eightythird street and Vincennes avenue one company at Ninety-first street and Stewart avenue, one company at Sixty-third and State streets one company at Sixty-fifth street and Fort Wayne tracks, two companies at Union Stock Yards, four companies at Sixty-third and Harvard streets; Seventh Infantry, five companies at Eighteenth and Western avenue, two companies at Hawthorne and one company at Riverdals, two companies at Blue Island and twenty men at Harney; Troop A. Union Stock Yards: Second Brigade. headquarters, Camp Hopkins, Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue: Fourth Infantry, five companies at headquarters: Fifth Infantry, six companies at headquarters; Battery A, at headquarters; Third Brigade, Gen. Welsh commanding, headquarters, Thirtyfifth street and Stanton avenue; two companies at Thirty-ninth street and Fort Wayne tracks, two companies at Fortieth street and Fort Wayne tracks, three companies at Brighten Park, and one company at headquarters; Sixth Infantry, Thirty-Afth street and Stanton avenue; three compaales at Union Stock Yards, Forty-second and Halstead streets; one company at Fort Wayne tracks from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-ninth street, two companies at Rock Island tracks from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth street, one company at Rock Island, tracks from Twentyninth to Thirty-first street, two companies at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue. Proop B at Union Stock Yards.

Besides these State troops there are the 1,500 or 1,000 United States troops. These are principally massed at the Lake Front Park. Their tents pretty well fill the long, narrow park, and at the north end the grounds look forbidding with 3-lach rifles and Hotchkiss guns. Col. Crofton, who commands this camp. is also in direct command of all the United States forces here, under Gen. Miles. He has fantry, Company E. Twelfth Infantry, Capt. Capron; Company F. Thirteenth Infantry. Capt. Brown: Company F. Nineteenth Infantry, Capt. Eckerson; Battery E. First Artillery. Capt. Capron: Battery A. Second Artillery, Capt. Grimes; Battery F. Second Artillery, Capt. Vose: Battery F. Fourth Artillery. Capt. Taylor: Troop K. Seventh Cavalry, Capt Hare, and Troops C. E. F. and G of the Third Cavalry, under Capts. Burke, Elting, Dodd, and

Hardes. The work of the regulars is being confined to guarding of rathroad stations and escerting mail trains. The assignments of State troops to-day will relieve them of some other work at Brighton Park and Calumet River, and it is

The State of Illinois has just secured an opbids on a whole lot of military fixings, such as rubber blankets and other field goods. Gen. will certainly provide for them if they are "We were short of arms." Gen. Orendorff said.

The present places which are covered by the United States troops are the Grand Central depot, where Capt. Street has Company Pol the Tenth Infantry; the Illinois Central depot Company A. Fifth Infantry. Capt. Randall; Rock Island depot, Capt. Conrad, and Company C. Fifteenth Infantry; Santa Fd depot, Lieut. seeyburn and twenty-five men Seventh Infantry: Union depot, Compa-nies A and E of the Fifteenth Infantry, under Capt. Humphreys: Chicago and Northwestern depot, Company B. Nineteenth Infantry, Capt. Leefe; Dearborn street station. Company D. Fifteenth Infantry; Government sulfding, Companies F and G. Fifteenth Infantry, under Capts. McGonigle and Cornish; Brighton Park, to guard stock rards Col lordon, and Troops A. E. G. and H of the Sixth Cavalry. Troop B of the Seventh Cavalry, and Company B, Fifteenth Infantry; Blue Island, Company II, Fifteenth Infantry, and Riverdale and Calumet avenues, Lieut, Serg and 25 men of the Seventh Infantry.

FRICTION IN THE PORCES

As is usual when the militia is called into service to assist the civil authorities, there has been friction between the forces. This came to a head to-day when Col. Turner, in mmand at Pullman, refused to obey the commands of Police Inspector Hunt, who wanted him to send his men out singly to do duty as police do. He and Col. Turner both saw Mayor Hopkins about the trouble to-day. The militia will do as they are told by the collee inspectors," said the Mayor, after a conference with Brig.-Gen. Wheeler, Inspectors Hunt and Fitzpatrick, and Chief Breunan. If they are ordered out in squads of two or three they will go. STOCK YARDS BLOCKADE RECKEN,

The blockade at the stock yards was broken e-day. The "hoodoo" train was moved out successfully and finally got off for New York. Totals a train of thirty cars loaded with hive cattle for Fastman & Co. It was the fourth time the cattle had been loaded into the cars since the strike began. Once on last Thursday they got as far as the Fort Wayne tracks unger guard of the United States troops, but had to

he brought back. The train to-day was made up under supervision of Division Superintendent Snyder of the Michigan Central. Engine No. 163 of that road came onto the stock yard tracks south of Central avenue about 10:30 o'clock. Care were switched into position and quickly i aded. Presently Company G. Second Regiment, marched down the tracks under som mand of Capt. McFeeley. The solidlers were distributed along the tops of the cars with loaded rifles

A squad occupied the pilot and the cab of the Col. Moulton told Capt. McFeeley to take the train through to the lake front or not to come back to camp. Troop A. under Capt. Lino, guarded the several crossings of the Fortieth street tracks from Haleted street to Westworth avenue.

When all was ready Police Lieuteaunt Healy gave the order to move. Slewly the engine

pulled out. The leaded rifles of the guards pointed down along the sides of the tracks. At Halsted atrect eat Col. Moulton on his horse surrounded by cavalrymen, but the srowd of ctators was not large nor demonstrative Major Dusenberry accompanied Company G on the train. As it passed the various crossthe trafa until it reached Halsted street. The growds along the route to the lake were small and quiet. The transit company people conas an indication that no more difficulties may

Only three alarms of fire came from the stock yards region last night, and these fires were of little consequence. Stock also arrived in the early morning hours. Trains began to come at the yards, and by 8 o'clock the various tracks, where they were taken charge of by the yards' switching engine and placed on the chutes for unloading. The roads to bring in Burlington and Quincy, and Santa Fd.

The officials of the stock yards had been advised by telegraph that these trains were on the war, and detachments of soldiers were sent out to guard the tracks to prevent any hindrance to them. The Stock Yards Company has hired sufficient men to man eight engines, and all the switching is being done without difficulty. Police Captain O'Neill is in

command at the stock yards. "The police are in full command of the situation to-day," said Capt. O'Nell after a conference with his sub-officers early this morning. "and there appears to be no use for the troops. It is, nevertheless, well to hold them in reserva. One or two companies are doing duty on the tracks, but, aside from that, there is no call for them. In fact, for the last twenty-four hours our men have been able to protect all property in the district and maintain order. The trains that are being sent out have on board half a dozen policemen and that protection is sufficient. I have received reports from every part of the district, and everything is quiet."

INSTANCES OF PETTY VIOLENCE. Although there has been nothing even approaching a riot in Chicago since last Saturday afternoon, and although, generally speaking. peace reigns in the city, there is evidence every day that the spirit of rebellion and anarchy is not entirely crushed out. Here are some of the evidences of it that have been reported to-night: A freight train was cut in two at South Chicago, and the crew on the rear stoned and assaulted and driven away. A train of deputies sent down from Fifty. stoned near Grand Crossing. Extra engine 119 sixth street. A passenger train on the Chicago and St. Louis road was stoned at Forty-ninth street, and windows in a l'uliman car broken. An attempt was made on the Illinois Central to blow up the treatle at Seventy-ninth street with dynamite. The dynamite was captured by a guard, but the men who had it escaped. Two men riding along Fifth avenue fired shots at a switchman who had reported to go to work. The switchman was in the Polk street yard. Six freight cars were burned at the World's Fair grounds on the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney. A switching crew on he Panhandle was stoned.

PLOT TO DESTROY CAR SHOPS, A plot to blow up the Illinois Central car shops at Burnside was discovered to-night. Everything was arranged to demolish the big

buildings, which are among the most extensive in the country, covering thirty acres. Monday a private in the First Bastalion found a bomb there. It was in the form of a cast-iron tute, 3 inches in diameter and 18 inches long. and was tightly plugged at both ends with wooden stoppers. It contained enough dynamite to destroy several of the buildings and their contents, and was placed among a large

This is about the daily average of violence since Saturday. The strikers say that hoed-lums are responsible for it all, although they admit that once in a while one of their own men may get drunk and do a little of it. This excuse has been used so often that Mayor Hopkins is seriously considering the advisability of closing up every saloon in the city. The Mayor said to-day that he would make up his mind before morning. "I think it would be wise," he said, "to put temptation out of the way of these men."

BAILBOAD MANAGERS BULLETIN. The General Managers' Association to-night saued the following bulletin:

"At the office of the General Managers' Assoclation at 7 P. M. it was officially stared that evident that this is the purpose of the State | the roads entering Chicago have more men have closed up their Eastern employment ion on 10.000 rifles in New York city, and has agencies on telegraphic orders issued this morning; also that they cannot hire any more

Orendorff says this does not mean that any more men are to be called into the field, but it all applying for reinsta ement. The company takes the position that where their former employees went out on a atrike, having no grievance against their employers, thereby forcing the employers to hire new men, and that, where these new men are competent, they shall not be dismissed to make places for former strikers.

This position is taken all the more positively because in employing new men many of the roads, notably the Western Indiana and the lliinois Central, the new men performed their duties at the risk of their lives, even though under protection of the author-

"The railroads sent out to-day all mail trains and all through passenger trains on time, and all incoming trains have arrived on time, or so nearly so that they may be considered as coming in according to schedule The resumption of freight service shows

the same marked increase in business handled during the day over yes; erday as yesterday did over the days preceding. The suburban service of the various lines, which is so important to Chicago, shows improvement, and it is expected that there will be a complete remption of all suburean trains by all lines within the next three or four days.

The present suburban service now affords ample facilities for business necessities on all the roads except on the Illinois Central south of Kensington, and on the Rock Island road. The Illinois Central to-day resumed its suburban service between Bandolph street Kensington on regular schedule, and is making arrangements to fill out the balance of its suburban lines as fast as possible. So long as strikers or their sympathizers do not interfere with trains, the their accustomed service to the public."

A SOLDIER SHOOTS WHEN ASSAULTED. An affray in which one or more of the disrderly element was shot occurred to-night at Halsted and O'Brien streets.

William Downey, a member of Company K. Second Regiment whose headquarters are at Camp Wheeler, had permission after supper to go to his home. He left apparently unarmed. but really carrying a revolver. When he reached Halsted and O'Brien

atreets, he was set upon by a large number of persons. He drew his pistol and finally began firing. One person, it is known, was shot. Downey was arrested, but his assailants, all except the wounded man, escaped.

A report of the trouble reached Gen.

Wheeler's headquarters at 10 o'clock, and Col. Pelouse, his chief of staff, sent for more particulars. Col. Moulton replied that he had sent Downer's brother to inquire into the matter, but no further information was reseived up to a late hour.

Wholesale Bischarge on the Eric.

Missillon, O., July 11 .- Orders were received at the Wheeling and Lake Erie division headquarters this morning to pay off and discharge every man connected with the railway in any capacity whose presence is not absointely indiamensable. Of the 3,000 emriorees only station agents, heads of departments, one despatcher, and a few operators are retailed.

TRAPPED MESUMED GENERALLY. The Blockade Lifted, and All Trains Ros-

PITTSRUSOR, July 13.-Trains from the West arrived and departed from the Union station this morning on time. All signs of trouble have disappeared, and the men seem determined in their stand to resist all advances of the American Railway Union.

CLEVELAND, July 11 .- This morning the Eria Pallway men decided to go to work, and the strike, so far as that road here is concerned, is over. All trains were started out as usual. On the Big Four two more freight-train craws were put to work this morning.

DETROYT, July 11.—All Michigan Central

trains, freight and passenger, are moving on time. The same is true of all roads using the Union Terminal station—the Wabash, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Canadian Pacific and Flint and Père Marquette. The strikers at the Brush street station have not yet returned to work, but all passenger trains on the Chicago and Grank Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukes and Lake Shore are moving on time. These roads are also moving fraight. DECATOR, Ill., July 11 .- The Watash moved two freight trains resterday, the first since June 30. One went to Springfield and the other to Litchfield. Deputy Marshale gave protection to the workmen and there was no

trouble. The passenger service is reasonably MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 11 .- All the Michigan Central employees of this city yesterday voted to resume the running of freight trains between here and Chiesgo.

FRANKFORT, Ind., July 11.-The tle-up on the Clover Lea! is ended. The company now has all the crews necessary to move its trains, and more men on the war here. Superintendent Boomer announces that under no conditions shall the strikers now remain in the employ of the company.
PERU, Ind., July 11.—The Wabash road has

main line, who onit work, filled with new employees, and has begun moving all trains regplorees, and has begun moving all trains reg-ularly. Freights which were not run for ten days were started resteriay.

INDIANAP-ULS, July 11.—The statement to the public peaterday from the railwar superin-tendents is that all the lines running in and out of indianapolis are running the usual number of traina, passenger and freight, ex-cept the St. Louis division of the ling Four. The atrike on the Belt road is practically over, and the men who went out are striving to get their places back again.

and the men who went out are striving to get their places back sgain.

Kannaker, Ill., July 11.—All but three employees on the lilinois Central and Big Four railways in this city, on being notified that they would be discharged unless they reported for work yester ay morning, returned. The entire union has disobeyed orde a and it is thought that the charter will be revoked. The Big Four has 500 cars in the yards here, which the Illinois Central hopes to begin to receive to-day.

O-day.

BATTLE CHERR, Mich., July 11.-Three pas-

Big Four has 500 ears in the yards here, which the Illinois Central hopes to begin to receive to-day.

Battle Cherk, Mich., July 11.—Three passenger trains went out on the Grand Trunk from here yesterday. A freight that had been standing on the side track at Pavilion, ten miles west of here, since July I, was brought into the yards here.

By, Louis, July 11.—Nearly every passenger train on the different roads is arriving and departing on schedule time.

HENDERSON, Ky., July 11.—The awitchmen and yard hands o the Louisville and Nashville, who struck here last Thursday, have all resumed work. Passenger trains having Pullman sleepers have continued running also about on time. The Chicago sleeper which was missing several nights last week is again added regularly.

By, Pain, July 11.—With the understanding that the trouble at Spooner was at an end traffic was resumed yesterday.

In Dulth awitching was resumed in the Omaha and Nor hern Pacific yards for the first time since the strike began, and freights were sent out.

PUNBLO, Col., July 11.—The firemes and brakemen on the Kie Grande last night voted to return to work. Places of striking switchmen and shop men will be filled, and the company announces that all business will be resumed at once. Strikers at Gunnison returned to work last night. The strike in Colorado is at an end, so far, as its impairment of service is concerned.

SALIDA, Cel., July 11.—The Denver and Rio Grande strikers here have reported for duty. The company will have no further trouble in running its through trains. At Grand Junction the presence of 150 regulars has had a very good effect. The atrikers and soldlers had a friendly hall game yesterday. The regular trains were sent out by the Denver and Rio Grande, the Midiand and the Rio Grande western. At La Junta the strikers has had a very good effect. The atrikers has had a very so of the strikers are leaving the city. Trains are runaling regularly at Trioldad.

Denven, Col., July 11.—The railway strike in Colorado is practically ended. The co

all the road men should go to work at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Frompily at that hour a large number of strikers appeared at the office of the Superintendent of the St. the office of the Superintendent of the St. Louis, iron Mountain and Southern Railroad and were assigned to their old places. The railroad authorities anticipate no further trouble. All trains are running on time. Sirokane, Wash., July 11.—The Northern Paditie is rapidly resuming sperations on the coast division, and trains are running nearly on time. A military escort accompanies every train. The strikers refuse to return to work, and new men are taking their places.

BUFFALO, July 11.—The embargo on mail and passenger trains from Chiesgo has been elegetually raised, and the strike, so far as it affected traffic East, is a failure.

BIRMINGHAM, Als., July 11.—Many of the strikers are returning to work, and many new men are being employed.

strikers are returning to work, and many new men are being employed.

Nashvill, July 11.—The strike is practically at an end on the Nashville. Chattaneoga and St. Louis Railway. Notices to the effect that all whose places had not been filled would have until noon to-day to report for dut, and that after that non- of them would receive employment, resulted in the men going back to work. The yeturn of the conductors and brakemen and the attitude of the engineers offered the firemen no encouragement and they generally reported for dut. The Nashville. Chattaneoga and St. Louis Railway sent out its regular freight trains, and several were sent out rooth and south by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The latter road put several new men at work to-day. It will receive freight for the south to-morrow.

NOT A HOTHED OF ANARCHY. City Officials of Brockton Pass Resolution

BROCKTON, Mass., July 11,-At the call of Mayor Whipple special meetings of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council were held last night. The cause of the call was the action of the Brockton Central Labor Union last Sunday, condemning President Cleveland for sending troops to Chicago, and piedging the support of 3,000 workingmen of this city to President Deia. The Mayer said that he has information that Brockton is being cited as in sympathy with anarchy, and he felt it to he time that the true viate of public sentiment was officially promulgated.

The following order was then adopted by both branches:

"Whereas, Mob violence is rife in certain portions of the country, causing great destruction of property, endangering the interchange of commodilies between the bisies, the lives of our citizens, and preventing the interchange of commodilies between the bisies, thus enhancing the value of the necessaries of life, and causing distress and hunger to menace housands of households.

"Heating, That we believe, as American citizens, in the supremacy of the law and in literty under the law, and endorse the action of the President of the 1nd ed States and of the local authorities where lawlessness has manifested likelf in their effects to secure and maintain peace and order."

By this, Me., July 11.—At the reunion of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry here to-day speaches were made and resolutions adopted shadaining President Cievoland's stand in the Western strike, and tendering ansistance. President Dets. The Mayor said that he has

DEAN'S RESOLUTION TIBLED.

Towns Says It Was Because of the Sub-stitute He Was Going to Offer. ALBANY, July 11 .- As soon as the Constitutional Convention was called to order this morning, after a hasty conference Mr. Storm moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Dean resterday endersing the action of the President in regard to the strike be laid on the table. This was carried. E. R. Brown offere i a resolution praviding

that the Committee on Eules shall report rule for cutting off debate in matters upon which the Convention has no power to act. This was laid over.

Belegate Towns of Brookign who several days ago intr-duced a resolution condemning President Cleveland's rouge in ordering troops to Chicago, said Mr. Dean's resolution

was tabled because the leaders in the Conven-tion learned that he, himself, was going to move to substitute the following: Where, An ass has raised his beed and braved, men-

acing the gravity and good order of the States, as Comconvenient. President of the United States, as Commander-th. English is military and maya forces of the
matter. It is not so military and maya forces of the
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purposes against the good name and departer of the
United Arabem and the rence and happteness thereof, by
interference with the demestic affairs of state repulties, by alliance with the deposed tailmoratanni, queen
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ple and by the proofs, inqualitating condemn
mecasary use of the army and may be the redering
inversion in the domestic affairs of any republic or
State or the people thereof.

Mr. Towns assays he has received 502 letters

Mr. Towns says he has received 502 letters from different people endorsing his course on this question.

PREDICIS A NEW PARTY.

McGuire Nays Labor as a Political Organi WASHINGTON, July 11 .- T. B. McGuire. a member of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, who is in Washington with C. A. French, another member of the Executive Board, and J. W. Hares, the General Secretary of the organization, for the dual purpose of securing the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney and the passage of the George bill, providing for the compulsory arbitration of labor troubles, talked very freely te-day on several subjects besides the existing strikes. He discussed politics among other things, and when asked whether the outcome of the present troubles would be the formation of a new politica! party he answered:

'Yes, I haven't the slightest doubt of it The Democratic party of to-day is the party of ignorant stupidity, and the Republican party is the party of intelligent rascality. The Democratic party is passing laws every day through the principles which have been responsible for the existence of Democracy from the day of its the places of the engineers and firemen of the foundation. The general sentiment of the laboring people throughout the country, I might say the unanimous sentiment and not go wide of the mark, is against the continuance o either the Republican or the Democratic party in power, and I believe that organized labor and unorgonized labor will join forces to lift the institutions of this country out of the mire of corruption into which they have fallen and restore the purity that glorified them when our forelathers gave them as a heritage to the

our forefathers gave them as a heritage to the people. I don't know what the new party will be called. Will we join with the Populists? No, moet decidedly not. There will be no isme or clogies in the forthcoming new and potential factor in American politics to invite the aupport of the Utopian dreamer, the destructive Anarchists, or the general crank. The best interests of the mest people will be the object for attainment by the new party, and from now on a continual campaign of education and erganization on these lines will be kept up by the labor organizations to compass these results. Pamphlets will be issued containing all the true inwardness of the present difficulties and the real reasons that have led to the unwarranted interference of the baronets and the buliets of Federal soldiers in the domestic affairs of the various States and Territories.

onete and the bullets of Federal soldiers in the domestic affairs of the various States and Territories.

"It will be shown by the Constitution itself how Fresident Cleveland has disregarded that document. The postal laws and regulations will also be published to acquaint the people with the manner in which the railroads have been working upon their zuilibility in securing the use of United States troops to carry on their traffic. These laws will show that there is nothing but an implied contract between the railroads and the Government in relation to the United States mails, and that the railroads have been making false representations. Why, sir, it has been possible during the present troub e in Chicago for a railroad company to sanctify its entire train by merely placing a single bag of old newspapers upon it.

The coming political struggle will be, in a word, a struggle between the masses and the classes, and by the peaceful revolution of the ballot the masses must win. Not until this occurs, and the laws on the statute books are placed there through motives of fairness and justice to the greatest number, and carried out in strict compliance with their istention, will the United States be enabled to proceed toward realizing the greatness that is in store for it."

OBLIGATIONS OF MAIL CARRIERS. Not Lessened by the Resistance of Mobs.

WASHINGTON, July 11,-Numerous letters have been received by the Postmaster-General from railroad managers on whose lines the Government as to the duties of the rallway companies in carrying the mails while the labor disturbances exist throughout the country. Postmaster-General Bissell this morning addressed a letter to all railway managers, in which he says: "While I recognize the difficulty yes ex-

perience by reason of obstruction by strikers and demonstrations against the companies property and employees by riotous mobs. I still feel constrained to urge upon your attention that in these unusual conditions railroad companies are expected by the Government to put forth unusual efforts in the performance

companies are expected by the Government to put forth unusual efforts in the performance of Government and public business, and in fact, to exhaust all their available resources in fulfilling their obligations to the Government as carriers of United States mails.

The fact that managers of railroad companies may anticipate that their trains will be obstructed and property destroyed cannot be regarded as sufficient justification for them to with-traw trains from service and make no effort to transport the mails over the routes which have been declared post routes, and for which they are receiving compensation as provided in the statutes of the United States.

The obligations of mail carriers to the Government clearly demand that they shall leave nothing undone to maintain uninterrupted and regular mail service. The readiness of local, State and national authorities to assist and protect them in the maintenance of such service emphasizes this obligation en the part of mail carriers and suggests that while violent obstruction should be restrained, the obligations of railroads to the public and the Government should not the tess be exacted to the utmost possible extent.

MINERS FIOLENT AGAIN.

Gov. Jones Renews His Request for Their Removal from the Cheetaw Nation, WASHINGTON, July 11 .- According to a telegram received by the Secretary of the Interior rom Agent Wiedom of the Choctaw Nation the situation there among the striking miners s critical. Since the troops were withdraws to Chicago the miners have again become violent

There was a serious outbreak of miners at Krebs. Armed with knives, clubs, and pisto they marched in procession six hundred strong, preceded by about fifty women. Small bodies of working miners were driven from coulse of working miners were driven from the pits and assaulted. The strikers also assaulted the bookkeeper of the Caage Coal and Mining Company. The mob menaced the miners but did not attack the works at Alderson. They scared the men there so that they quit work. Gov. Jones has renewed his original request that the strikers be removed from the Nation. One company of cavairy has been ordered from Lehigh to Krebs. There are three companies still at Lehigh, the remainder of he roops having been ordered to Chicago.

In Colorado They Thought the Proclama tion Meant Martial Law.

DENVER, July 11.-Under the impression that resident Cleveland's proclamation was a declaration of martial law, all labor organiza tions in session adjourned before 4 o'clock tion. Waite looked worried and had nothing to ear, except that the state of affairs was very aerious. Adit-four. Taraner thought the pro-lama ion was a general usurpation of au-thority, tien. Mechank was very busy all day, and had no information to give.

Mr. Pullman Still Has Nothing to Arbitrate CLAYTON, N. Y., July 11 .- Mr. Pullman said again this afternoon that the Pullman Company had nothing to arbitrate. He said he supposed that his men would be satisfied to supposes that his men would be satisfied to take halfs lost when they could not get a whole one, and consider ng the losses of the Fulman Company on their contracts he thought that ought to be satisfactory Further than this Mr. Fullman would say nothing. He expects to remain at his collage for the time being. He is in communication with his manager at Chicago several times a day.

Negroca Taka White Men's Places in Mem MEMPHIS, July 11.-Incendiaries last night

set on fire the house of an engineer named Mills, an Iron Mountain employee who refused to join the strikers. All of the railroads at-fected by the strike at Memphis have ducided to substitute negroes for whits labor, and all trains are being made up by colored men un-der heavy guards of deputy marshals. MR. CLEVELAND SUSTAINED.

DANIEL'S RESOLUTION PASSED BY

His Declaration in Pavor of the Principle of Arbitration Withdrawn After Dis-cussion No Division on the Question. Washington, July 11.-In the Senate this morning Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) wished to proceed with an appropriation bill, and Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) wished to have the resolution of Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) taken up with the substitute which he offered for it yesterday, which sustains the action of the President and his Administration. Finally Mr. Blackburn yielded and Mr. Daniel took the

After the resolutt a and the substitute had been read Mr. Daniel said that, on consultation with several Senators, both Democratic and Republican, he would now offer an additional clause to his substitute. This additional clause was that, while the Senate explicitly declares its determination to endorse the Exscutive in the enforcement of the law and in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, it deems it proper also to declare its ad-hesion to the principle of arbitration of difficulties and controversies between the employer of labor and the employees as recognized in the laws of the United States, and to express its condemnation of the refusal of a party to such a controversy as that which caused the late disturbances in Chicago and vicinity to submit such difficulty and controversy to fair and impartial arbitration, and its determination also to use, in the promotion of such arbitration, whatever constitutional powers it

may possess. The additional clause was fully discussed and finally withdrawn by Mr. Daniels. His amendment of yesterday, after being slightly modified, was then adopted by the Senate without division. It is:

Arodeni, That the Senate endorses the prompt and rig-secure measures adopted by the President of the United States and the members of his Administration to repulse and repress, by military force, the interference of lawiess men with the due process of the laws of the United States and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with the commerce among the States. The action of the President and his Administration has the full sympathy and support of the law abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of

In the discussion which preceded the withdrawal of Mr. Daniel's proposed amendment, Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) inclinated that the Senaresolution" of yesterday, and now proposed to

throw a sop to those who were engaged in defring the laws, committing murder, and destroying property. Fart of the amendment proposed to-day was, he said, a covert cendemnation of the Pullman Company for refusing to arbitrate. He repeated that it was a son to centilate elements that are seeking to overthrow the Government. And he saked Mr. Daniel to withdraw it.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) also opposed the arbitration clause of the resolution, saying that it was a matter quite outside of and foreign to the field which the Senate had undertaken to occupy.

Mr. Daniel explained that the reason why he introduced the subject of arbitration was because of the statute on the subject; because of the President's message to Congress in 1888; recommending legislation on the subject and because of the general policy of this nation to facilitate the peaceful settlement of all questions. But percelving, he said, that it would invoice criticism, he would defer the consideration of that question to a more convenient season.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) asked that the

eration of that question to a mercy and the season.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) asked that the President's message to Congress in 1883 on the subject of arbitration be printed in the Record in connection with this debate, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment declaring that the Senate approves the principle of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling disputes between employers and amployees.

of settling disputes between employers and employees.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said the supreme question was whether the President whom we elected to be our Chief Magistrate and Chief Executive or whether a man who called himsel. President Debs was the President and Chief Executive. Any other question injected into this discussion was entirely out of place. He objected to anything except the straight, aquare, manly endorsement of what President Checkedand had done and would vote against anything else.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., C.) said while he would vote for the arbitration proposition every day in the week, he was opposed to it here as an attachment to an important resolution which ought to be adopted bydiself, simple and alone. The vote was taken on Mr. Gallinger's amendment and it was rejected, 11 to 35.

Then Mr. Daniel's resolution of yesterday, as modified by him, was adopted without a division.

TALK OF IMPRACHING OLNEY. Regarded in Washington as a Foolish and

Washington, July 11.—Statements given out that the presence in Washington at this time Hayes, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, and T. B. McGuire and C. A. French of the Executive Committee of that order is for the purpose of having articles of impeachment prepared and presented against Attorney-General Olney for directing the in-Attorney-General Olney for directing the indictment and arrest of Debs, are not regarded with seriousness in any well-informed quarter. The movement is looked upon as a very feeble and foolish attempt at "bluff."

Articles of impeachment against any Cabinet officer for "high crimes and misdemeanors" must be adopted by a majority of the House of Representatives, and it requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate to convict. It is estimated that articles of impeachment against the Attorney-General of the United States for his course in protecting inter-State commerce and the transportation of the United States mails from the Debs beyout might perhaps command ten or fifteen votes out of the 350 members of the House, and that possibly four or five votes for conviction might be had among the eighty-eight benators whe would form the court of impeachment if it were possible to present articles for trial.

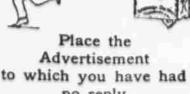
Mr. McGuire, at the National Hotel this morning, with a great affectation of mystery, professed that he and Messre. Hayes and French were engaged in the preparation of impeachment proceedings against the Attorney-General, but declined to name the counsel who were assisting in the matter, alleging a fear that if he did so the lawyers would be borootted by the business men of Washington. dictment and arrest of Debs, are not regarded

Left the Troop Train on the Track. BENSON, Art., July 11 .- The Twenty-fourth Inited States Infantry, under orders from Washington to proceed from Fort Huachua to Santa Fe to aid in the suppression of the strike. boarded a train of the Guayamas branch of he Santa Fé at Huachua station. The enhe Santa Fé at Huachua station. The engineer and fireman out off their engine and came to Benson, leaving the train standing at liuschua. Master Mechanic Foreyth took charge of the locomotive, returned to Huachua, and brought in the train four hours late. The train was tied up here, as engineers requested to haul it with guards on the locomotive. Capt. Thompson, in command, has ordere from Gen. Maclook at Denver net to move without guard. The situation may precipitate a strike on the Southern Pacific lines in Arizona.

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